

Color.

The question of color already begins to trouble the Radicals of the South. As long as the negroes furnished the votes and white carpet-baggers furnished the office-holders, the partnership was pleasant and profitable enough. But as the blacks begin to claim some consideration for nine-tenths of the Radical voting strength they grow into disfavor with the party. They should be satisfied with their liberties and the rights of citizenship, and contented with the promise of "forty acres and a mule," and not aspire to positions which itinerant and white mendicants claim as their exclusive property.

Eagles, one of the colored Representatives from this county, "speaks out in church," and is hard upon those strangers who have ridden into office upon the backs of the negroes and now complain when the blacks claim a reasonable share of the offices for themselves. We are surprised that they have stood back so long and voted ignorant, incompetent, and too frequently dishonest, men into office. We do not know why they should not claim to have a representative or two in Congress from North Carolina, and why they should not aspire to be Sheriffs and police judges. In Mississippi they aspire successfully to a seat in the United States Senate, and in South Carolina to a place on the Supreme Court Bench. Why, then, in North Carolina cannot they represent Congressional Districts, and be sheriffs and clerks and petty judges? At least their aspirations should not be stifled in the house of their friends. The Radical party should not go back upon them. Whatever of power the party has attained here, and most of its character and standing, it owes to the colored voter. Harris and Galloway and Price and Sweet, all colored members of the Legislature, will compare favorably with the white Radicals of that body in intelligence and character. In Wilmington the negro Aldermen and policemen have been as efficient and borne themselves as praiseworthy as have their white colleagues.

We have never believed that the Southern blacks were prepared to take control of our local and State governments, and we opposed their doing so upon principle. Against our vote and protest the Reconstruction Acts of Congress and the Fifteenth Amendment have been concurred in by North Carolina. The rights of citizenship were conferred upon the blacks by these measures, and it is natural and proper that they should claim all the privileges and powers granted to them thereby, and which their numbers and intelligence entitle them to. We are satisfied if the relative number of white and black Radical office-holders had been reversed in this State, North Carolina would not have been in the condition she now finds herself. If Alfred Howe or any other honest colored man had been Governor of the State instead of Holden, such rogues as Littlefield and Andrew Jones would not have had the control of millions of our bonds by Executive appointment. If Sampson had been Treasurer of Wilmington instead of Darfee, our City Treasury would be some thousands of dollars better off. Under the management of colored men we do not think thieves would have had such a harvest, or would the credit of North Carolina be destroyed.

So far as New Hanover county is concerned we hardly suppose that any one will contend that our interests are better cared for by French than by his negro colleagues. He has no advantage of them in intellect, in character, or in any feature that renders him a more worthy or suitable representative. He certainly is not more in sympathy or has more of the respect of the tax payers of the county than Price.

Under Radical rule in this State, the black office holders are, and have been, the equals in every respect of the whites who have been promoted by the party. Both are bad enough, but it has been the white officials who have brought ruin upon North Carolina. There has been no Littlefield and Jones among the blacks to squander and gamble away the bonds of the State. No Tougeou, no Jones, no Watts to bring disgrace upon the Judiciary; no plunderers and thieves among them connected with the "Railroad ring," the "Penitentiary ring" and the other "rings" which have devastated our Treasury and increased the burdens of taxation. No, white Radicals and not black, have brought reproach and dishonor upon North Carolina.

Insurance.

We publish elsewhere a very able communication upon the subject of the Insurance Company Deposit Law lately introduced into the Legislature of this State. If the intention of the friends of the measure be to give better protection to policy-holders, then we think our correspondent fully meets the issue. If the intention be to protect home companies against foreign rivals, we do not think they require it, nor do we believe they would or should ask it. We are the friends of home companies; we patronize them; we are interested individually and as citizens in their success; but we do not think good policy or correct principle will justify any protective legislation in their behalf. Home companies, when well organized and efficiently managed, are obliged to succeed. There is a natural sympathy in their behalf, dictated alike by friendship and self-interest. But these companies, however well conducted and successful, cannot do a tithe of the business in Life and Fire Insurance which presents itself.

Then, too, hundreds of our best and most enterprising citizens—home people—are making livings by representing safe and reliable companies established in other States. We could not endorse legislation against them.

We believe that very little good, if any, will be done home institutions by this special legislation; we are sure policy-holders do not need further security, and we are satisfied that the mode proposed

will not accomplish the object if they did. The passage of the bill would be a severe blow at the revenue of the State, which it can ill afford. We think the bill to be unnecessary, unconstitutional and hurtful. As friends and patrons of home companies we would not like to see it become a law.

The Tariff.

We publish elsewhere a synopsis of a portion of the Tariff bill recently reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the House of Representatives, and which comes up on its passage on the 15th inst. It met with a rough reception upon its presentation, being severely handled by ALLISON, of Iowa, on the Republican side, and BROOKS, of New York, and MARSHALL, of Illinois, on the Democratic side.

It was charged that a good portion of the free list was actually in the interest of the manufacturers. That although the duties on sugars were reduced, the classification was that the reduction resulted in a positive benefit to the refiners, and that while pig and scrap iron were brought down two dollars per ton, the new classification of this important interest was such that it was maintained that the bill actually afforded increased protection to iron manufacturers. These announcements created considerable surprise in the House, and the bill does not start out with a very brilliant prospect of success.

So great has been the clamor all over the country for a reduction of taxes, it was given out that the tariff bill would be framed with some regard to these appeals. But from the brief synopsis which we publish and the facts developed in the opening debate it is evident that it has been framed in the interests of the manufacturers, and adversely to the interests of the agricultural and commercial enterprises of the country.

If this bill passes Congress it will be owing to the influence which New England exerts through her immediate representatives and by her sons who represent Western and Southern constituencies. However, if the members of those sections act together upon this question, as they did upon the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes on Tuesday last in the Senate, it must be defeated. The new appointment will greatly increase the representative strength of the agricultural sections and curtail the power of the manufacturing States. This policy of protection must then give up its scepter.

Revels.

Much interest is centered in the negro Senator from Mississippi. His place of birth, his education, his manner of life and his character are being discussed and surmised about in most of the papers of the country. The Fayetteville *Presbyterian* settles the question of his nativity. It says that Revels is a native of Fayetteville, and is well remembered there by many of the citizens of that place. The *Presbyterian* in the same connection intimates that the less said about his mode of life while a resident of Fayetteville the better for Senator Revels. "As to his calling," says the *Presbyterian*, "it may be as well not to speak particularly, as it is hoped he has repented of some things in which he formerly engaged since he began to have Senatorial aspirations. If he will conduct himself properly, his old acquaintances about here will be reticent."

We hope some person familiar with Revels will gratify the public as to who he is. The people have a right to know what manner of man is this first representative of his race on the floor of the United States Senate. Let the truth come out. Who and what is he?

A Flank Movement.

The fifth amendment provides that no person shall be deprived of the right of suffrage "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* proposes to flank the amendment as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that no person shall be an elector in this Commonwealth who has cool or kinky hair on his scalp; nor shall any such person be permitted to vote for any town, county, or State officer, or be allowed to hold any office in this Commonwealth."

2. That any person who shaves or otherwise removes the wool or hair from his head so as to deceive the judges of election, shall cast his vote in disregard of the provisions of this act, may be indicted by any grand jury and punished, as is now provided by law for fraudulent voting."

How the Money Goes.

Our Tallahassee, Florida, exchanges have grown extremely interesting of late, as we find that something of North Carolina finances may be gleaned therefrom. We can at least satisfy the curious as to how some of the money goes. Last week we had the satisfaction of announcing that General Littlefield had donated five hundred dollars to the Episcopal Church of Tallahassee, something over what four "Special Tax" bonds would sell for. To-day we clip the following announcement from the Tallahassee *Floridian*, which doubtless is more "gratifying to our (Tallahassee) merchants and business men" than it is to the tax-payers of this State and to the unpaid officers, contractors and laborers of the Railroad of which General Littlefield is President, with millions of dollars of bonds in his possession:

DIRECT TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.—We are gratified to announce that General Littlefield has organized a line of steamships between New Orleans and St. Marks, and that the first vessel will leave New Orleans to-morrow. This will be gratifying to our merchants and business men.

What cares this man for the Committee of Investigation of our Legislature? What cares he for the accusations of frauds which are daily made against him? With money in his pocket—hundreds of thousands of dollars obtained by chicanery, by Legislative and Executive favor, by fraud, by stealing from the impoverished and long suffering people of North Carolina—he laughs to scorn their accusations and their threats. He basks in the sunshine of the thanks of the plantations and the gratitude of the merchants of Tallahassee. Secure in the gratitude of the Senate of North Carolina, whose members he has clothed and fed, according to one of the Senators, he feels that if his resources are curtailed by the worklessness of the bonds he has come in possession of, he can depend upon

his large revenue as public printer and binder for the State.

If the money raised by taxing the people of North Carolina is to be used in building Churches and buying Railroads in Florida and establishing lines of Steamships in the Gulf of Mexico, there can be no wonder that our State is bankrupt and her credit destroyed. This man Littlefield has done more to injure the prosperity of North Carolina than any other man, and to-day he is being protected in his rascality by Governor Holden and the Legislature of the State. Yes, and Conservative Editors who profess to be, and no doubt are, in full sympathy with the tax-payers of North Carolina, accept the hospitalities of this man, directly or indirectly, through his employees in the magnificent office of the Raleigh *Standard* in their visits to that city, and daily regale their readers with pleasant jokes with Littlefield's paper.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year speak well for the growing business of this old Road, notwithstanding the opening of new lines and hard times.

We give below the receipts for October, November and December, 1869, and also for 1868 for the purpose of comparison:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1869.

October	\$63,629 12
November	\$59,487 95
December	\$64,663 02

GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1868.

October	\$55,808 63
November	\$49,549 11
December	\$2,398 84

INCREASE.

October	\$7,820 47
November	\$10,549 11
December	\$12,934 84

Total increase for three months \$36,157 70, with a decrease of operating expenses of more than \$1,000 per month.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—At the meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, held in this city Thursday morning, Maj. S. W. Cole, of Anson, was elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. J. Person. Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, was elected a Director on behalf of this Company to fill the vacancy also occasioned by Judge Person's death in the Directory of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company. Another meeting was held last night when the subject of finances was discussed. This involves much consideration and cannot be soon disposed of. The Directors meet again this morning at 10 o'clock to resume the discussion of the matter.

THE "FREMASON."—This Masonic monthly magazine, published at St. Louis, Mo., the largest Masonic monthly in the world, is offered to subscribers through the advertising columns of this issue. Each number contains tidings from all quarters of the globe. Address Geo. Frank Conley, Editor and Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.

For the Wilmington Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—The writer of the article headed "Insurance Company Deposit Law," which appeared in your paper of yesterday, says: "It is understood, however, that this bill is sought to be enacted into a law in deference to the wishes of certain stockholders in one or two of the puny companies which boast of being 'home enterprises,' and that the title of the bill might more properly be 'To better protect the holders of stock in certain Insurance Companies in this State.' Now, if the author of such language as that had been a citizen of the State of New York—which has nearly fifty Insurance Companies represented by Agencies in this State—where the law requires a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars by any Insurance Company located in North Carolina, before being allowed to do business in that State; or a citizen of either of the States of Virginia or South Carolina, where the laws require a deposit of fifty thousand dollars by any Insurance Company located in North Carolina, before being allowed to do business in either of those States, I would not have been at all surprised at it; but coming, as I suppose it does, from a citizen of North Carolina—in the face too, of the fact well known to the people of the State—that nearly all, if not every one of the other States in which Insurance Companies are located, require a large deposit by Insurance Companies located outside of such States, before being allowed to do business in them, I must say that it astonishes me. I know that 'poor old North Carolina' is not regarded in certain localities as being a State, but only 'a small strip of land between two States,' and if the article in question had been penned by a member of one of the 'F. V.' or one of the 'Chivalry' of these States, it would not have been so much surprised at it; but to say—'if he is, in fact, a real genuine, Simon Pure 'Tar Heel' which I am inclined to doubt, myself. Oh no! being nothing but 'a strip of land between two States,' the people of North Carolina have no right to establish Insurance Companies and enact laws for their protection in the same manner that the citizens of the States do? Why, they ought to be ashamed of themselves for even thinking of such a thing! Why, Sirs, this 'strip of land' is 'common property'—open and free to the citizens of all the States to occupy at will and do as they please with it—and if you dare to say a word about passing laws to protect the 'old settlers' on the 'strip'—such as the States pass to protect their citizens, up comes a tremendous howl!"

P. S.—I hope "J. W. A." will, in his next communication, let us know the amount of money—or as near as he can come at it—which has gone out of the pockets of the people of North Carolina since the war, to enrich Northern Insurance Companies.

T. H.

There is a man in Newburyport who should set up a claim as champion jumpster. One day last week he arranged seventeen barrels in a row, and jumped from one into the other without stopping, through the whole number.

Recent explorations in the Rocky mountains have determined that the highest point in these mountains yet measured is Mount Harvard, fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy feet. The climate of the mountain is represented as very peculiar.

STATE NEWS.

CONFIRMED.—We mentioned yesterday, as a rumor, that the validity of the Resolution passed by the General Assembly, forbidding the Treasurer to pay any more of the interest on the special tax bonds, would be tested by some interested party. The rumor was confirmed yesterday. We learn that Messrs. Rogers and Bachelor have been retained by a party from New York, and that a *mandamus* will issue to-day, to compel the Treasurer to pay the accrued interest on certain bonds, according to the intent and provisions of the appropriation acts.

We hope the Treasurer will employ sufficient counsel to bring out all the law and bearings of the question, and that the Legislature will pass a resolution enabling him to do so, if it be necessary.

We do not consider that the question of constitutionality has been argued in any manner by the University Railroad question before that tribunal, the other Roads were not really in question, and although opinions were informally given, they were as various as were the members of the Court, and settled nothing except the unconstitutionality of the University Railroad appropriation.

We hope there will now be a full investigation and settlement of the whole matter. Raleigh *Standard*.

Construction of Confederate contracts. Opinion of the Supreme Court in Garrett v. Smith.

Dick, J. The ordinance of October 18th, 1865, and the Acts of 1866 Chaps. 38 39 relate only to the following contracts made during the late war:

1. Executive contracts solvable in money.

2. "Debts contracted in which the nature of the obligation is not set forth, nor the value of the property for which such debts were created, is stated."

The rules of construction laid down in *Robertson v. United States*, 13 Ct. 554, are applicable to such contracts. The case before presents a different kind of contract, i. e., a contract of exchange or barter of property. The plaintiff under an express agreement delivered to the defendant a number of hats, and was to receive in return therefor thirty pounds of lint cotton for each hat.

The defendant failed to perform his part of the contract, and this suit was brought to recover damages for such non-performance. The true measure of damages is the value of the cotton at the time and place of contract. As the United States Treasury is not used as a medium of exchange within the limits of insurrectionary States in contracts made during the war, gold must be adopted as the standard of value. When the gold value of the contract is ascertained by evidence, the jury in adding the depreciation of Treasury notes, which was the rate of exchange at the time of the contract, and judgment should be rendered for such amount. Mitchell v. Henderson, 63 N. C. 643.

The defendant in his pleadings insisted that this contract was void for illegality, and he sought to have the jury directed to find that the contract was void. The court, however, refused to do so, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff on the issue of damages. The court, in its opinion, stated that the contract was not void for illegality, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for the non-performance of the contract.

The plaintiff violated the law when he purchased the hats in Elizabeth City, and he became liable to the United States for the value of the hats. The court, in its opinion, stated that the plaintiff was liable to the United States for the value of the hats, and that the defendant was entitled to recover damages for the non-performance of the contract.

County of Dare.—Gov. Holden has issued his proclamation, appointing the 22d instant for the people residing in the territory of the newly erected county of Dare, formed from portions of Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde, to vote for or against the creation of the new county, as organized by act of the Legislature recently passed.

GIN-HOUSE BURNED.—We learn from the *Tarboro' Southerner* that the gin-house belonging to Col. C. W. Smith, of the Penny Hill plantation, about ten miles from Tarboro' was burned on Monday night. It is supposed that the fire was accidental.

Within the building were two first-class gins, run by steam power; between 1,000 and 1,500 bushels of cotton, and 5,000 lbs. of lint cotton, the entire loss, exclusive of the buildings, being reckoned at \$5,000.

EDGEcombe ALL RIGHT.—The following facts may astonish people ignorant of the immense resources of this magnificent county.

It is estimated by competent authority that the cotton crop of Edgecombe will reach the following figures of 20,000 bales. The lowest estimate does not place it below 18,000 bales, 9,000 having already been shipped from Tarboro'. The receipts of this number of bales will reach the astonishing amount of \$2,000,000, for cotton alone, produced by one county.

During the past season the expenses of our planters were comparatively light, and we feel amply sustained in the assertion that at least \$1,000,000 has been returned to the county, after paying all expenses for cultivating the crop of 1869.

This amount is the realization of only one of the crops of the county, and does not include the proceeds of other products, in the production of which Edgecombe stands also pre-eminently high.

Will not these facts give still further prominence to the desirability of settling in Edgecombe, and inducing the removal of a most useful and necessary population?—*Tarboro' Southerner*.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of A. A. McKelvey v. John H. McKelvey, delivered by his Honor Edwin G. Reade, Jr.:

"The State Constitution provides for the exemption of a homestead worth \$1,000 and of personal property worth \$500, from execution sale for debt. And we have decided that the homestead is to be exempted before the adoption of the Constitution, Hill vs. Kesler, 63 N. C. R. 437. But in the case under consideration, the execution was levied before the adoption of the Constitution; there was, therefore, a specific lien, a vested right, and it was not the purpose of the Constitution to destroy it. If indeed it had the power. Mere indebtedness is not a lien upon any property, nor does the homestead destroy the creditor's property in the claim; and therefore, does not necessarily impair the obligation of the contract. But it is otherwise where the creditor has acquired a specific lien, as in the case under consideration.

It was the duty of the Sheriff, under the *rem. ex.* in his hands to sell the land which had been levied on, and return the money into Court. And his return of 'no property outside of the homestead exemption' was not a due return," and he was therefore liable to amendment to amendment.

It was error in his Honor to refuse the rule moved for the plaintiff. This will be certified, &c."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Excitement at the Capital.—The Tariff-Proprietary Liquor Law—Discharge of Mechanics and Laborers from the Navy Yards.—The Political Prospect—Gayeties in Washington, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 2, '70. DEAR JOURNAL.—The three points of interest and excitement agitating all minds at the Capital are the protective tariff bill reported by the committee of ways and means by Mr. Schenck, a Liquor prohibitory law, and the discharge of mechanics and laboring men from all the different Navy Yards in the country, causing more acute distress than can be reasonably imagined by even the most charitable.

Mr. Schenck, the Radical "Boanerges," yesterday reported a bill ostensibly existing laws relating to duties on imports and for other purposes which, although pretending to reduce the oppressive burden upon the agricultural and other interests of the country, now borne down by inordinate taxation, continues by its unjust discriminations the fearful weight which the entire people are suffering and by which the industries of the Republic are utterly destroyed and the people made to groan in utter despair of a redress of grievances.

The prohibitory liquor law in this District, contemplated by the party of high tariff, is a thought recently entered upon with much earnestness, intended doubtless, soon as successfully inaugurated in Washington, to be applied under "lash and spur" to the different States of the Union. Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the unscrupulous band of reformers; those who are looking forward always to the means by which Radical power is to be retained and mere party success secured. The Congressional Temperance Society, so called, are having a series of meetings, weekly, to prepare the public mind for the bitter and angry struggle.

Indeed, a friend repeated in our hearing a moment ago that the Radical party richly deserve to be called, ever hereafter, the "Bitter-Enders." They have ruined the country, their end will be bitter, and as it is so close at hand they will have none so poor as to do them reverence in their own homes. Remembering that things we highly approve, the experience of the world, however, proves that sumptuary laws have never been and can never be enforced; hence we look upon the effort here to enact a prohibitory liquor law as simply a snare to effect a purpose not yet clearly seen, but akin to all the chivalrous legislation which has made common law by sword and reproach these many long years.

Worse than all, is the discharge to the Navy Yards of the mechanics and laboring men, and the consequent distress at this season of the year attending a proceeding in the columns of the *Standard* which we control the government and the legislature, care nothing for the suffering they inflict upon the toiling masses. They have no sympathy with laboring men, and care for them only as a means to help themselves into power, and when elevated to it, they become hostile to the laborer. They ascended into high places of profit and power. Thus we go. Is it a wonder that the people are rising up together to throw off such a terrible incubus? The country will never be blessed and prosperous until the iron heel of Radicalism is removed from the prostrate bodies of the working people. Everywhere the news is that the people are eager for another national contest. The signs from this political observatory point to a universal rising, embracing sufficient strength to devote once more the places of office and patronage not only fraternize with the working class but respect, venerate and obey the Constitution and the laws.

We are just now at the very height of our gay season, and every night, all night long, carriages may be heard on the principal thoroughfares going and returning from balls, levees and receptions, where the flash of diamonds and the glow of wine makes the heedless servants of the people forget not only their just demands, but the laws of morality and the remembrances of home.

A Sharp Discussion.—In the House of Representatives Tuesday, Mr. Stiles, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House, and was proceeding to argue in relation to the gold conspiracy and the connection of the President therewith.

Mr. Daves made the point of order that the discussion of the gold conspiracy was not a subject to be discussed under this bill. The Chair (Mr. Cessna) sustained the point of order.

Mr. Stiles said he proposed to discuss the expenditures of the administration. The Chair reminded Mr. Stiles that the House was not in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for general debate, but in committee on a special subject, and the gentleman must confine his remarks to that bill.

Mr. Stiles thought it was competent for him in canvassing the conduct of the President to relate what had taken place before a committee of the House.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, objected. That matter was before a committee of the House, and pending investigation he objected to discussion.

Mr. Stiles was again going on with his remarks, and was about to read some testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee, when

Mr. Dickey again objected. The Chair again called Mr. Stiles to order, and directed him either to proceed or to take his seat.

Mr. Stiles reiterated that it was competent for him to show the President's connection with the gold ring.

The Chair insisted that he should not proceed.

Mr. Stiles desired to explain. The Chair declined to hear an explanation, and directed Mr. Stiles to proceed in order.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether the Chair would hear the explanation of his colleague (Mr. Stiles).

The Chair did not want any explanation, but directed Mr. Stiles to proceed in order.

Mr. Randall: When we again go into the Committee of the Whole, I hope the Speaker will select a chairman who understands his business.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania will come to order. He knows such remarks are out of order.

Mr. Randall: They are nevertheless true.

Mr. Stiles then obtained leave to print the balance of his remarks, but before taking his seat he had to propose that the testimony taken before the banking committee, which would show that the President of the United States was utterly unfit to rule over a free people.

For this remark Mr. Stiles was loudly called to order by the Republicans.

The committee then rose.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 25th inst., at three o'clock, a young lady, Louisa Kemp Feil, aged respectively 11, 13 and 10 years, were returning from a hunting expedition near Kingsboro, the gun on the shoulder of Louis King was accidentally discharged, lodging its entire contents in the breast of Kemp Feil, killing her almost instantly.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Luck may Lie in a Pin.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

I am now going to tell a story about Luck. All of us are acquainted with Luck; there are those who see her all the time, some only at certain times of the year, others only one single day—yes, there are people who only see Luck once in their lifetime; but all of us do see her.

I suppose I need not tell you that when our child sends a little child here, He lays it in his mother's lap; this may happen in a rich man's castle, or in a workingman's nicely ordered room; but then it may happen instead in an open market place, where the cold winds blow. But where every one of you does not know, and yet it really is true, is that our Lord, when he places a child here, also sends along with it good Luck, which, however, is never placed near by, but is hidden in some spot on our globe, where we look for it least; and it is always found at last, and that is a comfort.

Luck once was placed in an apple; that was for a man whose name was Newton.—The apple fell, and thus he found his Luck. If you do not know the story, ask some one to tell it to you. We have another story to tell of a boy named Jack. There once lived a poor man, who was born poor, and had grown up poor, and was poor when he was married. He was a turner by trade and used to turn umbrellas, but he only earned enough money by this to live from hand to mouth.

One day Jack and his Luck said he was a true story, which really happened. I could tell the name of the country and the place where the man lived, but that is of no consequence. The red and sour mountain ash berries blossomed and ripened around his house, and he looked for a moment at the means by which Radical power is to be retained and mere party success secured. The Congressional Temperance Society, so called, are having a series of meetings, weekly, to prepare the public mind for the bitter and angry struggle.

Indeed, a friend repeated in our hearing a moment ago that the Radical party richly deserve to be called, ever hereafter, the "Bitter-Enders." They have ruined the country, their end will be bitter, and as it is so close at hand they will have none so poor as to do them reverence in their own homes. Remembering that things we highly approve, the experience of the world, however, proves that sumptuary laws have never been and can never be enforced; hence we look upon the effort here to enact a prohibitory liquor law as simply a snare to effect a purpose not yet clearly seen, but akin to all the chivalrous legislation which has made common law by sword and reproach these many long years.

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Mr. Stiles was again going on with his remarks, and was about to read some testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee, when

Mr. Dickey again objected. The Chair again called Mr. Stiles to order, and directed him either to proceed or to take his seat.

Mr. Stiles reiterated that it was competent for him to show the President's connection with the gold ring.

The Chair insisted that he should not proceed.